

In the Realm of the Feminine

COSTUMES BIZARRE AND CREATIONS BEAUTIFUL

Variety the Keynote of Fashion

ATTENTION TO LOOKS WILL REPAY

THERE are a good many women who will spend hours over fancy work or tire themselves out completely fussing about the house or in cooking cakes and rich dainties that the family would be much healthier without and yet grudge an utter waste of time ten or fifteen minutes a day spent to preserve their looks. Now, is this sensible?

It is foolish to shut one's eyes to the fact that an attractive appearance is of immense advantage in dealing with the world in general as well as in keeping the devotion of one's friends and relatives. There is no reason why a woman in ordinary health cannot retain her good looks until she is quite old if she takes a little care of herself. In my opinion, the cause of so many women fading comparatively early in life is because they were too busy about other—and some of them not at all important—things to give this care.

If you want to keep young don't neglect the bedtime toilet. Ten minutes of beauty culture at night are worth twenty in the morning. During the day every woman develops a few wrinkles across the forehead and between the eyebrows and deepens the lines that run from the nose to the mouth. Just before retiring wash the face in warm water and mild soap, rinse the soap off carefully, dry the face and cover the lines with cold cream, rubbing it in lightly and allowing it to remain on the skin for a few minutes while you are brushing your hair and teeth.

Now begin to massage across the forehead in a semicircular direction, pressing quite hard and running the fingers always upward and taking them off at the downward stroke.

The easiest way to tone down the unbecoming lines that often run from the nose to the mouth, even in the faces of quite young women, is to massage the cheeks with a little alcohol and then massage hard across the lines. Alternate this with a pinching motion, all the while keeping the cheeks inflated. All this should not occupy more than ten minutes. Now wipe the face with a soft towel to remove any of the cold cream that has not been absorbed by the skin and go to bed.

In the morning wash the face with cold water, dry and then dab on the places where wrinkles are likely to come a little pure alcohol or eau de cologne. This acts as a tonic and prevents the skin from sagging; then slip each cheek lightly with the flat of the hand ten times. This starts the blood circulating and gives a good color.

Fresh air is a great beautifier and prevents the frows from showing. Keep outdoors as much as you can. Exercise. Don't let yourself grow fat and unwieldy. If you have this tendency be careful of your diet and don't eat fat producing foods.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To clean a leather traveling bag wash the bag well with tepid water and a little soap. After it is dry put a little oxalic acid into a cupful of hot water and wipe the bag well with a soft rag dipped in the acid. When dry brush the bag with the white of an egg and you will be surprised to see how new it looks.

For removing egg stains from white linen the following is good: Before sending the linen to the laundry soak in cold water and the stains will come out quite easily, but hot water sets the stains and makes them doubly hard to remove.

MAY WILMOTH.



WONDERFUL in her infinite variety is that will-o'-the-wisp, Dame Fashion. Charming demure, regally beautiful or tantalizingly chic, each mood is more alluring and disturbing than the other.

But though Dame Fashion is variable, she is also astute, and she has safeguarded wisely the predominating trait of character of her devotees, for women are nothing if not ardent iconoclasts, and they have no idol of dress which will not be easily smashed if in its place they may instantly set up another idol to be worshipped for a day.

Change may not always mean progress, but it is liable to. Scientists tell us that nothing ever remains in a state of immutability. We either progress or retrogress, whether it be in religion, in politics or in that branch of the science and art of living called fashion.

And variety or change as applied to the world of fashion is surely in the main an evolution toward basically sane notions for woman's garb. The low heeled shoes for walking, the corset which preserves the natural waist line, the shedding of false hair, the elimination of burdensome and unbecoming undergarments, all these things show the trend toward grace and freedom for the modern woman.

Some of the styles this season of course are freakish. That is always to be expected, but in the main fashions were never more beautiful, women's figures never before since the classic days so approached the ideal in line and grace. The cult of the beautiful is with us.

Illustrated upon this page is one costume which by some might be called bizarre and by others simply daring. It

was built for a college girl who wished for something different to carry back to school after the Easter holiday. Dull red was the color, touched with silver embroidery and lace. The bodice blouse was of satin, the skirt accordion plaited chiffon, so caught in about the ankles that a trousers effect was produced. In the charming intimacy of the boudoir I can see no reason why a girl's fancy should not be permitted sartorially to run riot, since the riotousness is expressed in so pretty a manner. The little round cap was a chic adjunct to the lounging costume.

But if this costume just described could be called bizarre or daring I think the two evening gowns pictured with it might very properly be designated as beautiful. The French have a fascinating way of naming the frocks, hats and parasols which they originate, and it gives one rather a pleasant thrill to know that one is wearing a theodora gown, for instance, or a tartuffe, which are the names respectively of the one on the extreme left and the one next to it.

The theodora was built of white crepe de chine, combined with Turkish green satin. The loose waisted cor-

sage is of black lace over green satin, which sets off charmingly the pattern of the lace. With this costume is worn a scarf of filmy black tulle if desired, and the new boots, called co-thurns, are charmingly shown by the very modest slit in the skirt. Fashion experts say that the slit skirt is doom-

ed. For street wear it may be and quite properly, too, but for the evening a modest showing of pretty shoes and hosiery is no more immoral than to show a pretty glove.

The costume fancifully named tartuffe was built of black satin. The bustle effect, which is trying its best to reappear, is of green tulle. Gold embroidery is charmingly used upon the bodice and skirt.

It might not be inappropriate to discuss in this article one of the adjuncts of milady's toilet, which bids fair to rival in importance even the costume itself. The string of beads which she selects should be so harmonious a part of her toilet that it loses its office as an adjunct and becomes an integral part of the costume. Your beads must fit you—your eyes, your gown, your complexion—and they are so lovely in

themselves that one might be forgiven for writing a sonnet "To Milady's Beads" or for becoming panegyric or hysterical, as the case may be. Each woman who meets upon the street, in the cafes, at church or any place you like, has a more or less becoming string of beads encircling her neck. The point is to have it becoming.

The amber beads that I saw in the shops were lovely, but the prettiest string was composed of finely cut aquamarines. Their faint, greenish tint was very alluring. Then there were long strings of beads which reminded me of the cranberry chains we kiddies used to string for Christmas decorations. There were quaint necklaces of flame red coral, others of the lovely lapis lazuli and still others of carved ivory.

WHAT TO PUT IN A SCHOOL LUNCH

The problem of the school lunch is one which has to be met by almost every mother in the country. School sessions in the United States are so long for many city as well as country children that the lunch box is a necessity.

The wise mother will realize that a cold lunch is not the most appetizing material, and when it is repeated day after day throughout the school year it is apt to become monotonous. It is too generally felt that anything will do for a lunch, and lack of time is the excuse urged for the ill-prepared lunch box. It really takes no more time to prepare a wholesome lunch in an attractive way, but it does take time and thought in planning this the same as any other meal.

First, the food should be simple in quality and limited in quantity. Bread should be supplied in its various forms, such as graham, oatmeal, nut, fruit or white bread and rolls or buns. Meats, such as beef, ham and chicken may well be ground. Eggs and rice may be combined in the form of puddings or custards. Home-cooked eggs, either plain or stuffed, may replace the meat.

Fruits, either dried or fresh, should not be omitted.

In preparing sandwiches the bread should be a day old and the butter softened before spreading. The usual chopped meat filling may be varied by using nut butters, combinations of nuts, figs and dates or raisins ground together, cottage cheese and cheddar put through the grinder.

The child's desire for sweet things can be gratified by the use of plain cookies, sweet sandwiches, figs, dates and clean home-made candies.

After deciding what to pack, the next question is how to pack it. Food which cannot be carried well should not be selected. Each article should be packed separately. A light, clean

box or basket is the first essential. A tin-lined box or granite pail, varying in cost from 35 cents to \$1.25, are both sanitary and durable. They can be washed, scalded and aired after using. Paraffin paper at 5 cents a roll will keep bread, sandwiches and cake from becoming dry and stale or mixed with other food in the box. Small glass jars with screw tops, so essential for carrying custards, fruits, salads, puddings and all liquid or semi-liquids, can be obtained for 5 or 10 cents. A custard cup for puddings, drinking cup, spoon and paper napkin should complete the outfit.

The lunch box when opened should present an attractive and appetizing appearance. The element of surprise means much to a child and gives relish to the food. No great variety is needed in any one lunch, but a series of menus to be used throughout the month will furnish sufficient change.

A bill creating a bureau of labor safety in the department of labor was passed in the house recently.

An investigation of the master plumbers' association, said to be practically nation-wide, is being made, to determine whether the Sherman law has been violated.

Hearts

are hard to win when one's complexion is marred by pimples, blackheads and blotches. Strengthen your charms, by keeping your complexion clear, with

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RECIPES TRIED AND FOUND VERY SUCCESSFUL BY WOMEN OF HONOLULU

[Recipes recommended by Mrs. Charles L'Hommiedieu]

NESSELRODE PUDDING

1 pint of milk.
1 cup sugar.
2 eggs well beaten.
Cook in double boiler until a regular custard is formed. Cool custard—then put into ice cream freezer and freeze a little. Add an equal amount of cream, 1 tablespoon brandy, 1 small box of glace fruits (chopped), 1-2 bottle French maroons (chopped). Freeze well. Then pack in a mold and keep on ice till ready to serve.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

Cook in double boiler until thick:
1 cup grated chocolate.
1-2 cup milk.
3-4 cup brown sugar.
Mix in cake bowl:
1-2 cup butter.
1-2 cup milk.
1 cup white sugar.
2 eggs, well beaten.
2 cups flour.
1 teaspoon soda.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
Add chocolate mixture to this. Stir well and bake in layers or loaf.

SOUR MILK CUP CAKES

1-2 cups sugar.
2-3 cups butter.
2 eggs.
1 cup sour milk.
1 teaspoon soda put in milk.
2-3 cups flour.

BAKED POTATOES

Bake six good sized potatoes. Cut piece off top and scoop out inside. Take 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons cream, 1-2 teaspoon chopped parsley. Season with salt and pepper and add 3 tablespoons cheese. Put mixture in shells and bake until the cheese melts.

NUT BREAD

1 egg, well beaten.
1 cup white sugar.
1 cup sweet milk.
3 cups flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 cup chopped walnuts.
Let raise 3-4 hour. Bake in moderate oven over 3-4 hour.

BROWN BREAD

Beat 2 eggs.
Add 1-2 teaspoons salt.
2 cups milk.
4 cups graham flour.
2-3 cup molasses.
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in water. This makes two loaves.

TOMATO AND ASPARAGUS SALAD

Select large tomatoes. Remove the skin and scoop out centers. Put tomato cases on ice till thoroughly chilled. Chill a tin of asparagus tips. Cut in small pieces, mix with a thick mayonnaise and put carefully into tomato cups. Put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top of each stuffed tomato and garnish with tiny slices of olives. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

SHERRY SLETTUCE DRESSING

1-2 cup oil.
5 tablespoons vinegar.
1-2 teaspoon powdered sugar.
1-2 teaspoon finely chopped onion.
1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley.
1-2 tablespoon finely chopped red peppers.
1 teaspoon salt.

Let stand 1 hour or more in glass jar. Then shake well for five minutes.

BAKED HAM

Twelve-pound ham. Bake over night in water to completely cover. Next

day scrape clean. Put in big boiler on back of stove and simmer (not boil) for four hours. Then cover the kettle and let ham stand in this liquid over night. Next morning remove skin and bake in oven till the crust is well set (about 1 hour). Make a paste the consistency of butter out of olive oil and flour. Cover ham thoroughly with this before baking.

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The only rays of hope the entire gown held out were the shoulder pieces and the two motifs. Around these bits of embroidery she decided to build her gown.

The lace yoke was cast aside as beyond redemption; in fact, the entire waist, with the exception of the embroidery pieces and the sleeves, was hastily hidden away as calculated to be anything but a source of inspiration. On a sleeveless foundation of flesh-colored net she began to build. Over this was loosely adjusted a covering of white chiffon and the

BECOMING GOWN AT LOW COST

The old adage of "Keep a thing, its use will come," must surely have been applied to clothes, for it seems that from even the relics of former days some women can work marvels.

This is how one woman achieved the well-nigh impossible with an unbecoming gown of bronze satin acquired some years before and simply put away because she didn't like it.

The waist was tight-fitting, with long mousquetaire sleeves. Over each shoulder, forming a V both back and front, ran straight bands of the satin six inches wide, heavily embroidered in two shades of green and gold threads.

There were two beautifully embroidered motifs about nine inches long and five inches wide, with protruding corners like little claws. One of these finished the flat shoulder folds at the front waist line and the other was similarly placed in the back. The yoke and collar were of heavy old-fashioned lace.

The skirt was of a most peculiar shape, as the front width was all in one piece, running back to the full train, and was fitted by means of darts to the figure.

Around the bottom was a six-inch bias fold and a narrow girdle ending in long tasseled ends was folded round the waist.

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whole tacked to a wide girdle waist-band. Around the very low neck was sewed a band of tiny green stones interspersed with brilliants and the same finish adorned the edges of the sleeves, which fell away in narrow points to the elbow.

Now, taking the two embroidered bands she folded them around the waist, making a high girdle and closing it invisibly in the back.

Things were now beginning to look interesting and as the work went successfully on she began to entertain hopes for the skirt.

From a piece of green cambric was cut an underskirt extending to the knees and, ripping the front of the satin skirt from the train portion, she pulled it as much as possible on to the waistband. The part which made the train she turned upside down and gathered on to the back in a two-tiered bustle effect, the second draping being just below the knee line and pulled in.

She discovered that this draping took all the satin she had and in order to finish out the lower back breadth the sleeves were pressed into service. To hide the pinching she put the bias fold from the bottom of the skirt in four overlapping satin ruffles.

The extreme plainness of the front of the skirt was disposed of by two motifs adjusted lengthwise, one over each hip.

From under the lower front corner of these motifs a pair of the tassels which was gathered.

As she looked upon the work she knew instinctively that the modest outfit for a bit of net and a yard or so of chiffon, together with some patience, had resulted in establishing a becoming gown.

"Pa, what is scientific education?" "Selling a dress suit to a woman who went into the store to buy a pair of shoes."—Detroit Free Press.